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Hongkong, 4th January, 1907.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

On communications relating to the news columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

On anonymous signed or "mutilated" letters will be accepted.

On letters for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PANGS, CODES, A.S.W. 4th St. 12th Fl.

P.O. Box, 85. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On December 28th, at Hastings, the wife of Lieut. T. Jones, Transvaal Government Agent, Chief of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On January 5th, at Chungking, West China, Jone STEVENSON, of Shanghai, to Miss HUNT.

On January 5th, at Chungking, Mrs. Tuxford to CHEVREY, only daughter of the late Frederick Knight-Gregory of Chikking.

On January 6th, at Shanghai, Dorothy Lois TRAVERS HARRIS, aged 2 years 10 months.

RECEIVED BY THE LONDON OFFICE OF THE DAILY PRESS, LTD. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 12TH, 1907.

While reputation of engagements is only too common all over China, and may be said to have its headquarters in the Liangkwang, where under a series of incapable but true viceroy it has had abundant opportunities of development, it cannot be said to be absent from any of the provinces and recently has been assuming a more than ordinary virulent form in Szechwan. This is the more to be regretted that up till recently Szechwan was not only the most prosperous and well ordered province in China, but that the province as a whole had been entirely free from those occasional outbreaks of ignorant fanaticism which remain to show how little below the surface has penetrated the modern affection of advance. This is doubtless not so much to be wondered at as to be regretted, the more so when we find that Japan with all her real grasp of modern science and cultivation is yet unable to free herself from the old bonds of superstition, and would, so far as the mass of her people are concerned, willingly close all the avenues of approach from the rest of the world, and shut herself up as exclusively as she did in the seven-

teenth and eighteenth centuries. China, of course, still has dreams of the time when she was the acknowledged head of Oriental civilisation, and when without any open display of force she was able to dominate by the mere show of the superiority of her culture the whole of Asia east of the Pamirs, and north of the Himalayas. She, however, in all this forgets one essential thing: Although it is true that for centuries she maintained her position through the mere moral power of her superior culture, it was not by moral force that she originally gained it. She had had to undergo a long, and for centuries undecided, struggle for bare existence at the hands of her Turkish neighbours, and it was only in the first century B.C. when HAN WU-TI had put down by the superiority of his arms the last trace of hostile resistance, that China's moral ascendancy can be said to have commenced. Naturally the same causes which conducted to China's unchallenged superiority during medieval times, caused her to lose it as soon as she was brought into contact with the relatively more powerful, physically and mentally, culture of modern Europe. If during the reign of HAN WU-TI, China's virile prestige enabled her to extend her influence up to the boundaries of Parthia, a very similar condition of affairs was seen but with the actors reversed, when in the first half of the nineteenth century the similar prestige of the European nations led them gradually to bring their influence to bear for the first time on China herself. China attempted to resist this interference in her dream of fancied superiority, but got sadly worsted in the struggle. The reason she never succeeded in seeing, FROMALION-LIKE she indeed attempted to make for herself a presentment of western arts and civilisation, but she omitted to pay to VENUS to inspire the statue with life, and it still remains on her hands lifeless and useless. Suddenly, however, China found herself compelled to accept the situation, but never did it with any intention of accommodating herself to the new conditions, and always looking forward to a time when her foreign troubles, having themselves permitted their energies to flag, would become a ready prey to China's old world arts.

It was under these circumstances that she saw her neighbour in Japan, a petty little state as she always affected to call it, dare to "thwart" her views about "superiority." Such a preposterous claim could not, she felt, be even for a moment taken into consideration. China, at least so her one "statesman" LI HUNG-CHANG told her, had big armies, great guns and much ammunition. True, like FROMALION's statue, they were nothing but a hollow make-believe—the army dressed up coolies, the guns wooden dummies, and the ammunition largely loaded with coal-dust. They had been paid for as real, and were good enough to frighten Japan. A few weeks showed the stuff of which China's armies and China's generals were composed, and disaster after disaster dogged the Chinese arms till she was compelled to make a treaty abandoning for ever her claims to suzerainty, and giving up much territory. Then her "kind friend," Russia, stepped in and promised to get her back—for a consideration—her province of Shengkiang. She carried out her programme so far as to get Japan out of Shengkiang, but having got so far she fancied it so much that she thought she would like to stop there herself. China had paid the money—so that was all right, and the business was closed. China was very well affected towards Russia all this while; though she was the sufferer, the trick was so exactly in accordance with her own method of procedure that she could not but admire it. But a change came over the scene; Japan in the long run succeeded in getting Russia out of Shengkiang, so Chinese admiration turned on Japan, and she was made the model for a new GALATEA. It is quite true that China thoroughly hates Japan, but nevertheless her instinct points to her as momentarily the pattern for astuteness. Japan has succeeded in circumventing the foreigner; she has made her railways without foreign interference, her mines are controlled only by her own people, and she has succeeded in turning the arts of the foreigner altogether against himself. Such is the object lesson which momentarily is most conspicuous in the eyes of China, but her new GALATEA is just as innocent of flesh and blood as its predecessors. Japan got the foreigner out, it is true, but she did it by paying to VENUS, and so getting her statue endued with flesh and blood. After all Japan had the grace actually to fall in love with her own creation while China does not conceal her hatred. The result of course is that her new GALATEA is merely

a lay figure on her hands, and like LI HUNG-CHANG's dressed-up army, has not within its ranks the spirit of a house. Some two years ago Szechwan seemed all right for entering on the new civilisation: more intelligent than their countrymen in the other provinces, the Szechwanese were making considerable advances in the arts, partly through their native genius and partly by attentively studying what they had seen done elsewhere. The Szechwanese were rapidly becoming experts in coal mining; they were taking advantage of the weakness of their fellow countrymen elsewhere, and improved on a great scale their cultivation of the opium poppy; they carefully improved too their production of silk, and in return for all these commodities which she exported in enormous quantities to the lower country, the Szechwanese were living in a condition of comfort and prosperity unknown in any of the other provinces. No people in China were so ready to adapt to their own convenience foreign methods, but not as mere imitators, but from a clear understanding of the underlying principles involved. They had introduced cupolas for smelting their iron ores; their coal mines were worked almost on European lines, they had introduced tram lines underground and carried the product in regular wheelbarrow carriages. Their tools were made of well tempered steels admirably adapted to the work, and all they needed, they said, was to be permitted a more general employment of machinery, for which they were quite prepared to pay. Such was the condition of the province two years ago, and an intelligent interest was taken in every practical improvement in working. Lately all this has been changed, not in response to any anti-foreign feeling on the part of the people, but through the influence of certain obstructionist officials sent down from Peking. The example of Mr. LITTLE's coal mines is a case in point: working entirely in accord with the native proprietors the production of the mines had been largely increased, and the entire output was being sold at Hankow under contract, largely to the railway and steamers on the River, who found it profitable to pay much higher rates for the Szechwan coal over the ordinary Japanese product. The VICE-ROY who had in the interest of his provinces at the beginning advanced by every means in his power the working of the mines, was in the last instance got round. The native banks, who were prepared to receive subscriptions from the native coal workers, were forbidden to associate themselves with the starting of the company, and lately the working of the mines has been practically stopped, and all surveying or boring shut down. The consequence is not only the stoppage of a valuable export but the subscribed capital is lying useless in the bank. The same spirit is shown in regard to railway matters. Two years ago the arrangements had proceeded almost to a head for commencing a much needed line of railway from the lower country to Chengtu, the capital, and the needed capital was in sight. To meet the railway on the border of the province CHANG CHIH-TUNG, the Viceroy of the Liang Hu, had arranged for a loan on favourable terms. Under the pretence that the line had been projected by foreigners, CHANG CHIH-TUNG has been ordered from Peking to cancel his arrangements, and all the projected improvements have been thrown back into chaos. The loss here is not in any sense foreign, but is spread all over the province; a profitable source of wealth has been knocked on the head, the exports of the province thrown back for a generation, and the people, who subsist largely on imported food-stuffs and clothing, unable to pay more than double prices for the commodities needed, owing to the present difficulty of navigating the rapids of the Yangtze. This is a fair example of the injury being done in China by the mock patriotism of the Young China Party.

Lieut. F. O. Reynolds, of the H.K.V.C., is granted leave for twelve months.

Sergt. W. J. Terrill is permitted to resign from the Hongkong Volunteers on leaving the Colony.

The American Consulate at Hongkong received yesterday the following typhoon warning:—"Maui Observatory 5.35 o'clock p.m. Typhoon S. E. of Maui near Samar." A later message from Maui Observatory at 11.15 a.m., says: "Depression crossing Visayas Westward."

A most enjoyable dance was given by the senior non-coms. of the Royal Engineers at the R.E. theatre, Wellington Barracks, last night, when a varied programme of dances was provided for those in attendance, whose pleasure it was to "read the glowing hours with flying feet." Staff-Sergeant Western filled the duties of M.C. to the satisfaction of all concerned, while music was provided by Sergeant Atkins (piano) and Sapper Rodgers (violin).

Mr. T. Sinsfeld, chief engineer of the S.S. Tai On, was found dead in his cabin on board that vessel early yesterday morning. Deceased was an old and respected resident of the Colony, is said to have been suffering from dysentery for a fortnight prior to his death, and is believed to have succumbed from its effects. The body was removed to the mortuary.

The following members of the H.K.V.C. have passed the prescribed examination for electricians and engine drivers respectively, and have been awarded certificates: Electricians, Sappers S. Moore, C. Pryor, and H. S. Hall; engine drivers, Sappers G. Watson, F. P. Lanfesty, H. T. Pearce, J. Ross, Jr., H. Watkins, H. J. Knight, A. W. J. Simmons and H. Clements.

Sir William Treloar told a good story at a dinner, "I had been dining at the Fishmongers' Hall," he said, "and I had to catch a train at London Bridge afterwards. Unfortunately I missed the train, and I complained to the cabman that he had not driven fast enough. 'It ain't my fault, sir,' said cabbie, 'it's that silly old fool of a Lord Mayor who stopped the traffic.'"

A Peking report has it that the new President of the Tientsin [Finance Ministry] is shortly to consult the Waiwipai, the retiring Controller-General and the Inspector-General of the I.M.C. with reference to the establishment of a separate department solely for the administration of Customs affairs. Sir Robert Hart will then receive his instructions from this ministry instead of from T. E. Tsch Liang and Tang Shao-yi.

The British ship, *Chong Shing* (Captain Payne) on arrival here yesterday from Saigon reports having on the 7th inst. passed the S. Wang Kai ashore north of Cape Varella. They exchanged signals and it was learned that all the latter's crew were safe. Owing to the high sea and strong wind the *Chong Shing* was unable to approach nearer than three cables and could not assist her. After standing by for some time, the *Chong Shing* proceeded on her way.

As published in our Police Court column yesterday, the burglar captured at Kowloon was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks. It appears, however, that before being handed over to the Police he was roughly handled by the villagers, the beating he received rupturing his spleen. After sitting four hours in the stocks and passing the night in jail he complained of being ill. He was removed to hospital, and his condition becoming rapidly worse Mr. F. A. Hazeland was yesterday called away from Court to take his dying depositions.

The Consuls-General for Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Japan at Mukden have held a meeting to discuss the imposition of a 10% duty upon Japanese goods purchased by Chinese merchants for sale in the interior of Fungting province. According to an official telegram from Peking General Chao Erh-shun the Consular Body has decided not to recognize the imposition on the ground that like on foreign goods in the interior is a contravention of the treaties between China and the Foreign Powers. The Director of the Bureau of Foreign Intercourse at Mukden has been instructed by General Chao to discuss the matter with the Senior Consul and endeavour to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The Consuls already named demand the withdrawal of the present order and insist that no 10% or other tax may be imposed upon foreign goods in Southern Manchuria, whether they belong to foreign or native merchants.

The following figures of Japan's trade speak for themselves:—

Exports.	Imports.
1903 Yen 250,692,443	Yen 317,133,518
1904 Yen 310,261,96	Yen 371,260,739
1905 Yen 315,583,610	Yen 485,538,017
1906 Yen 422,533,443	Yen 418,471,401

For the first time in years the balance of trade was in favour of Japan, i.e., the exports were larger than the imports. Now, comparing the figures of 1905 and 1906 we find that while the export increased over 100,000,000 yen, the imports decreased over 70,000,000 yen. The decrease of imports is natural, as the demand created by the war for goods of foreign manufacture subsided, but the increase of exports must certainly be considered a most wholesome sign. Comparing 1906 with 1903, the last year before the war, the exports show an increase of over 135,000,000 yen, while the imports only increased a little over 1,000,000 yen.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Macariff and Officers, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)" will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 12th January, 1907.

Overture—"Le Caid," Thomas
Yalse—"Brise des Nuits," Lam the
Selection—"Overture," Andran
Song—"Flight of Ages," Faust
Polka—"Maken," Myddleton
A Dream Picture—"The Phantom Brigade," Myddleton
Selection—"Fishes of Penzance," Sullivan
Polka—"See me Dance," Solomon

Regional Marches.
God bless the King of Wales.
God Save the King.

Dinner Menu.—Hors d'Oeuvres—Caviare in Eggs, Soup—Asparagus, Fish—Fried tillet of Fish and Butter Sauce, Entrees—Mutton Cutlet and Green Peas, Stewed Steak and Mushroom, Monglas Patties, Curry—Giblet, Joint, &c., Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horseradish, Roast Pheasant and Beaufort Sauce, Roiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Bologna Sausage and Mixed Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce, Raspberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Cheese Biscuits, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE].
OUR ACTING GOVERNOR.

MAY TRANSFER TO CEYLON.
SINGAPORE, January 11th.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., has been mentioned as a likely personage for the position of Lieutenant Governor of Ceylon.

IRONWORKERS KILLED AT PITTSBURG.

LONDON, January 11th.
Thirty-four men have been fatally burned and scalded by steam and molten steel as the result of an explosion at one of the Pittsburgh ironworks.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, January 11th.
More assassinations are reported from Russia, and there is another "reign of terror."

EARTHQUAKES IN SCANDINAVIA.

LONDON, January 11th.
Earthquake shocks are reported from Scandinavia, some of which have been severe.

["REUTER'S SERVICE"].

DEATH OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

LONDON, January 9th.
The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Teheran writes that the foreign Ministers were informed last night that the Shah was dead, and that the public announcement was withheld.

The death of the Shah of Persia is confirmed.

ASIATICS IN CALIFORNIA.

LONDON, January 9th.
Governor Pardee in his annual message to the California Legislature says that President Roosevelt does not comprehend the racial differences between the Japanese, Chinese, and Caucasians, and that it is impossible for the Japanese to become good citizens. The State claims the right to conduct the schools as it chooses.

Mr. Geary has introduced a resolution into the Washington Senate recommending that negotiations be opened with Japan with a view to the modification of the treaty with the United States, and of absolutely prohibiting the entrance of Japanese coolies.

Mr. Geary characterised the unrestricted immigration of Asiatics, as the curse of the American labourer.

SIAMESE RAILWAYS.

LONDON, January 9th.
Reuter's Agency learns from official quarters that there is no cause for anxiety in Singapore respecting a German control of the railway to Bangkok through the Malay States. Mr. Rivett Carnac, interviewed, said he was convinced that the Director General of the Siamese railways had no desire to Germanise the line.

THE SIAMESE LOAN.

LONDON, January 9th.
Great Britain and France will each take 1,125,000 of the new loan and Germany 750,000. The price of issue will be above 95.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 9th.
General Pavloff, the chief military public prosecutor has been assassinated in St. Petersburg.

CHINESE LOAN.

LONDON, January 9th.
A Chinese loan of £350,000 has been issued at par for the construction of a railway from Shanghai to Nankin.

["N.C. Daily News" Service].

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

Tokyo, January 4th.
The Home Minister announces in the *Gazette* the prohibition and seizure of a Japanese revolutionary paper in California, which, it is reported, demanded the assassination of President Roosevelt.

LIST OF THE JAPANESE FLEET POSTPONED.

Tokyo, January 7th.
The departure of the Japanese Fleet for American Pacific ports, which had been fixed for to-day, has been postponed, presumably in view of the situation in California.

TAXATION IN MANCHURIA.

Tokyo, January 7th.
Hundreds of peasants proceeded yesterday to the Tamen of the Tartar General at Mukden and complained of the heavy taxation they were called upon to bear.

ST. GEORGE'S A.D.C.

The St. George's Amateur Dramatic Club made its debut last night with the production of the well known farce "Are you a Mason?" True, most of its members have been seen on the Hongkong stage before, but this is the first enterprise of the new organisation which it may be as well to add, is an adjunct of the recently instituted St. George's Club. Bearing this in mind, the result of last night's performance may be described as creditable. The Club was certainly very ambitious in its selection. "Are you a Mason?" depends for its success more on action and suggestion than actual words, and while amateurs may speak the lines very well, they find that experience is necessary to give effect to those subtle movements, the lack of which mars many productions either by professionals or amateurs. Without belittling the work of the performers, it is to be admitted that something more suited to their attainments might have been chosen with decidedly better results. A standard of criticism that would apply to professionals would be out of place in judging the work of amateurs, but in Hongkong the latter are beyond the stage of mediocrity and naturally much more is expected of them. Other combinations have done exceedingly well in Hongkong, and that being so, local audiences will look for something meritorious from the new Club. And on the whole they will not be disappointed, that if they are candid, and remember that this is the initial effort. The principals are really worthy of laudation and the others deserve encouragement which will lead to cultivation of potential abilities. Though the farce is slightly curtailed, there is enough of the mirth provoking element to make even the most blasé roar with laughter. Head and shoulders above all his companions Mr. G.W.C. Barnett, who as Amos Bloodgood, maintained the farcical element. As the grey old boy who covered his peccadilloes by bullying his prudish wife that he was a Freemason, he was irrepressibly funny and his "business" could hardly have been excelled by any professional. Mr. A. Cunningham filled the role of Frank Perry, a too gray young man. Certainly he showed a distinct advance on his previous appearance on the stage. Mr. G. R. Edwards acted so admirably as Ernest Morrison that it was evident he was capable of sustaining a more difficult part while Mr. F. T. Chappell is to be congratulated on the success of his first appearance. A really finished performance was given by Mrs. Cunningham, and Mrs. Tuxford who took the place of Miss King at the last moment, proved herself an actress of no mean ability. Miss Barber and Mrs. Edwards acquitted themselves very creditably, and Mr. Barlow, though not so much at home in the first act, rallied in the opportunities which the feminine dialogue afforded in the later acts. The cast is as follows:—

Amos Bloodgood, a retired merchant G.W.C. Barnett
Frank Perry, son-in-law A. Cunningham
John Hallon, farmer J. B. Northam
Hamilton Travers, clerk-taker F. T. Chappell
Ernest Morrison, architect G. R. Edwards
Police-Constable No. 009 G. A. Dias
Mrs. Caroline Bloodgood Mrs. A. Cunningham
Eva (Mrs. Perry) Miss Barber
Anna, daughter of Mrs. Bloodgood Miss J. Morris
Annie, daughter of Mrs. Bloodgood Mrs. G. R. Edwards
Fanchon Armitage, costumer Mrs. J. B. Northam
Mrs. Hallon Mrs. Morris
Lottie, maid; full work Miss G. King

VOLUNTEER DANCE.

The Hongkong Volunteers are to have a dance this week. February 1st has been fixed as the date and the following committees have been elected to make the necessary arrangements:—Dances Committee—President, Major A. Chapman; Hon. Secretary, Lieut. J. T. Hapton; Asst. Secretary, Corp. A. E. Wright; Sapper and Wines—Lieut. M. S. Northcott and Serg. Majors Rodger, Andrew and Logan, and Gunnars Bidson and Peckley. Decoration—Capt. Crake, Serg. Major Glynn, Staff Serg. Avenall, Sergs. Henderson and Brown, Gunnars Sorby and Quirk. Invitation—Captains D. MacDonald, G. P. Lammert and T. Skinner, Clerk and Card Room—Capt. D. MacDonald, Lieuts. Forsyth and Ems, Trooper Dowbiggin, and Sapper Frost. Dancing and Music—Captains W. Armstrong and Wood, and Serg. Marphy.

IMPROVED STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

As will be seen from our advertising columns the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, with the addition of two new vessels to their fleet, announces the inauguration of an improved service to Canton and Macao. The *Sui Tai* and the *Sui An* are placed on the Macao run, and this service will be opened by an excursion to-morrow, leaving here at 9 o'clock. All the older vessels of the fleet will now be on the Canton run. By this arrangement both services are doubled, affording greater facilities to the travelling public. The new steamers are considered very suitable for the trade.

There was an interesting little function at Buckingham Palace when Wang Tai-sieh, the Chinese Minister, was received in audience by the King of Norway, and delivered an autograph letter to his Majesty from the Emperor of China.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived at Shanghai at 7 a.m. on Friday, the 11th inst., left again at 4 p.m., same day, for Hongkong, and is due here at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th inst.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Code: A.B.C., 5th St. E. Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A Smart YOUNG LADY for a Store.

Apply to "H." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 187

VACANCY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the appointment of an EUROPEAN WARDMASTER, now Vacant, in the CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of HONGKONG. Applications with Certificates of Character, etc. should be forwarded to the Principal, CIVIL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, at the Civil Hospital not later than noon of the 22nd instant.

Salary, etc., £110 rising by triennial increments of £20 to £150 a year, with uniform and free furnished bachelor's quarters.

Applicants must be under Thirty-five years of age.

By Order, J. M. ATKINSON, Principal Civil Medical Officer.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 183

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURER with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 14th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at No. 31, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONTAINING:

WARDROBES, SIDE-BOARDS, WASHING STANDS, OVER-MANES, BEDSTEADS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CROCKERY, COOKING STOVES and UFFENSILS, etc.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—As usual.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 189

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Let by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1907, at 3 P.M., on the spot, The Several Lots numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' Office for execution of B.O.C.H.S. and D.M.A.T.S.H.S.D.S. on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:—Cash.

For Plans and Conditions of Sale, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 190

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, On SATURDAY, the 19th January, 1907, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, (Corner of Des Vaux Street), The Revenue Schooner "FENG FEI."

As she now lies at Saikok, North of Samshipo. Her dimensions are:—

Length over all ... 78 feet.

Breadth ... 17 "

Depth ... 10 "

Built of Teak with Iron Frames by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. in 1899.

Terms:—As usual.

For Further Particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 191

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "SADO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 18th January will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godown, and Notice of same sent to this Office before the 21st January, or Claims in connection therewith will not be recognized.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. 192

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADER REPORT is now ready and contains:—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

Community of National Interests.

China Association, Hongkong (1).

Considerations Often Overlooked.

China Association, Hongkong (2).

China Association, Hongkong (3).

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

China Association.

Correspondence.

China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Commercial Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or 31 Cents for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1907, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1906, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, until SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. 173

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1907, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1906.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 18th January, to SATURDAY, the 26th January, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. 181

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANCIN, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1932 for One Share numbered 43, on which the Sum of \$25 has been paid up, standing in the name of JOHN C. BRENNAN, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the First day of March next, a new Certificate for the said share will be issued by the Society and the old Certificate will thereafter be held as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1907. 148

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Board of Directors I have This Day handed over the Management of the Local Branch of the DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHES BANK to Mr. F. JUNG.

H. SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1907. 165

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December, 1906.

On 1st January, 1907, the following:—

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON and Mr. RICHARD NIKOLAUS ONLY Partners in our Firm from This Date.

TAIT & Co. 133

Amoy, 1st January, 1907.

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE.

TWO thorough Bred Black Retrievers, DOG and BITCH, 11 months old, and in good condition.

Apply to "B." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. 183

ROTHEN MARK LODGE, No. 264

A REGULAR MEETING of the ROTHEN MARK LODGE will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL on MONDAY, the 14th January, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 169

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to "B. R." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 12039

SITUATION WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE CLERK with 3 years' experience in Mercantile Firms, having Good References, WANTS SITUATION. Coast Ports no objection.

Apply to "R. E." Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 173

OLD STAMPS.

WE wish to BUY Old issues of STAMPS from all Countries, also the Stamps now in use.

We will take any quantity, and pay High Prices in U.S. Gold. We ask only that the Stamps be in good condition and clear of paper.

Correspondence invited. We would be pleased to make ourselves known to you. We will return a memo of all Stamps received with Prices paid for each kind. Address:—JOHN P. COOPER, Stamp Importers, 38, Peters Place, Red Bank, N.Y., U.S.A.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1907. 167

COME AND INSPECT

Our Special Varieties of ARTISTIC VIEW POSTCARDS.

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS, ALBUMS AND OTHER

PHILATELIC GOODS

AT PRICES TO SUIT ANY BUYERS.

GRACA & Co., Hongkong Hotel Corridor.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1907. 128

AUCTIONS

C. DE M. C. VIEIRA-RIBEIRO, Auctioneer.

FAVOURER with instructions, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, On THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOM, at No. 84, Queen's Rd. Central, DRESS MATERIALS

And MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms:—As usual.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. 184

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the HARBOR MASTER to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 17th January, 1907, at Noon, on Board, The Steam Launch "RUT SUM,"

As she now lies in Causeway Bay.

Length over all ... 91 feet.

Breadth extreme ... 13 ft. 7 in.

Depth ... 7 feet.

Engine ... Compound Surface Condensing.

Cylinders, 9 in. by 18 in. by 12 in. Stroke.

Boiler Pressure ... 125 lbs.

Hull, Boiler and Engine built in Hongkong in 1900.

Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1907. 185

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY To be Sold.

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE, On TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1907, at 3 P.M., in the afternoon, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer at his AUCTION ROOMS in DUNDALL STREET.

BEING all that piece or parcel of ground in the Colony of Hongkong and registered at the Land Office as SECTION B OF MARINE LOT No. 54 together with the mortgage or tenement thereon now known as No. 131, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. The said premises are held for the residue of the term of 25 years and for the further term of 99 years respectively created therein by a Crown Lease and Extension thereof respectively dated the 11th day of June, 1915, and the 2nd day of November, 1857, subject to the payment of the sum of \$21.00 being a proportion of the rent and the performance of the covenants in the said Lease and Extension reserved and contained.

For further particulars, apply to WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors for the Vendor, or Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1907. 192

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd January, 1907, commencing at 3 P.M., at Board 148 "RAMBLER," the following:—

H.M. Surveying Vessel "RAMBLER."

Single Screw, Composite built, Copper Sheathed.

Displacement ... 835 Tons.

Indicated Horse Power ... 650 H.P.

Extreme Length ... 163 ft. 3 in.

Extreme Breadth ... 29 ft. 6 in.

Built ... 1830.

Engines ... Compound Surface Condensing, Horizontal, by Elder.

Propeller ... One Griffith's Gun metal.

Boiler ... Three Cylindrical Direct Tubular.

Load on Safety Valves ... 60 lbs.

Distilling Condenser ... Two Normal's Single No. 16 distilling 2,638 gallons of water per 24 hours.

HULK "MIDGE."

Late Twin Screw Gun Vessel, 803 tons.

Composite built, Copper Sheathed.

Length ... 155 ft. 0 in.

Breadth ... 25 ft. 0 in.

To be Sold as they are in Hongkong Harbour with all Fittings, &c., on board.

A list of Fittings, &c., to be Sold with H.M.S. "RAMBLER" may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

The Admiralty will not be responsible for any errors in description of Ship, Fittings, Stores, &c.

The Vessel will be OPEN to INSPECTION for Seven days before date of Sale, between 10 A.M. and NOON and 2 and 4 P.M. (Saturday and Sunday excepted).

Inspecting Orders can be obtained from the Auctioneers.

Terms:—Cash before delivery. 25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer, balance and the clearance to be effected within 7 days after date of Sale.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1906. 1112

By ORDER of the MORTGAGEE, PARTICULARS & CONDITION OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY Situate at Victoria, Hongkong.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION On FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his SALES ROOM, DUNDALL STREET, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

The Property Comprises:—

ALL that the one equal undivided moiety of one DANK CHIEF deceased of and in the piece or parcel of ground situate lying and being at Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong, being portion of the Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 62 known and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT No. 62 together with the mortgage or tenement thereon known as No. 25, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor for the Vendor, or GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907. 180

TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1906. 192

TO LET.

(EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART).

THE "GROVE," having 20 Rooms, with detached Out-Houses and Kitchens, situated in Robinson Road, Kowloon.

Well ventilated, with Electric Lights and Bells completed installed.

Apply to E. M. HAZELAND, 35, Queen's Road Central, or to WING-ON, Contractor, 34, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. 196

TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding House or Club.

No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 7, DES VOUX VILLAS, PEAK.

No. 4, CONDUIT ROAD.

No. 3 & 5, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

No. 73, WYNDHAM STREET.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Shops, Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor (over Calhoun MacGregor).

No. 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Rooms on Front Part, Top Floor (over Ashes).

BELLIS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINS ROAD.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, NEW HOUSE on MOUNT KENNEDY, Five Rooms, on Rural Building Lot No. 117.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Building, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. 1102

TO LET ON LEASE.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1907.

NOS. 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 SUN WAI LANE.

Apply to ARBATON V. APCAR & CO., 15, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 24th October, 1906. 1101

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL WEST No. 3, PARK ROAD.

Apply to DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Hongkong, 5th December, 1906. 1104

TO BE LET.

FURNISHED.

BOM THE 2ND WEEK IN APRIL NEXT.

66 "IAN MOR" PEAK ROAD, Six Good Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Drying and Store Rooms, Grass Tennis Court. Moderate rental to good tenant.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD. Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. 1117

TO LET.

NO. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusei Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. 197

TO LET.

NO. 27, SEYMORE ROAD.

4 New Houses in KENNEDY ROAD, near Wan Chai.

No. 18, MACDONNELL ROAD, "TANG YUEN."

No. 80

A POPULAR COUNTESS



Contributes an opinion

A remarkable feature of the "Strong Nerve" correspondence now appearing, is the fact that it represents opinions from nearly every calling and position in life—from Royal Personages, Statesmen, the Church, Army, Navy, Law, Science, the Arts, and the armies of Industrial Workers. Our correspondents absolutely prove that nerves are destroyed by the careless, untimely use of a tonic in the ranks of progress and in every station, they arrive at just the same opinion as the Dower Countess of Seaford expresses below—that shattered nerves can be permanently restored and strengthened by a course of Phosferine. The Countess of Seaford found the famous Tonic a perfect remedy for the lassitude and inertia which accompany nerve disorders, and she strongly recommends a course of Phosferine as the best method of speedily repairing and re-invigorating the entire nervous system.

Founded upon actual experience.

NINA, COUNTESS OF SEAFIELD, writes:—Dear Sirs.—We cannot speak too highly of Phosferine. I have been recommending it to all my friends as a splendid tonic in case of weakness, neuralgia, rheumatism, and whenever one feels no life, or completely run down. Another great thing in its favour is that it is so easily carried about, and so easily taken. We are going to get some more of it. Yours truly (Signed) N. SEAFIELD.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that this famous Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Lassitude, Mental Exhaustion, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Stomach Disorders, Brain-Fog, Sleeplessness, Exhaustion, Influenza, Headaches, Hysteria, Faintness.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands to the Royal Family, H.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principals Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world. Proprietors, Ashton & Parsons, Ltd. La Balle 5, Avenue London E.C. 4, Eng. Price in Glass Bottles, 1/4 and 1/2. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c. The 1/4 bottle contains twenty-four times the 1/16 size. 66

Brimful of Nourishment



The Food for Old and Young.

(Also Plasmon Cocoa, Oats, Biscuits, &c.)

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.



By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

The ordinary general meeting of the British and Japanese Finance Corporation (Ltd.) was held last month, at the Cannon Street Hotel. The Hon. Sir M. McElduff, President, and, in moving the adoption of the report, said the shares issued amounted to £372,715, of which £33,715 had been called up, leaving £339,000 available, and in addition there were £4,000 ordinary shares, and £7,000 deferred of 1s. each unpaid. Liability on investments per contra in respect of calls had since been paid. Cash in London and Japan amounted to £19,268. Loans against securities were £70,000, and this amount had since been increased by a further sum of £12,000, so that the cash balance at the present time was reduced by that amount. The directors had thought it best to put the money out on interest bearing security, and this sum of £12,000 had been advanced to a firm of brokers in the City against ample security. The item of expenditure was not very large, and included the cost of his visit to Japan. He arrived there at the time when the Government were taking over the railways. Plenty of business had been offered to the board, and also to him when in that country, but it was not considered wise to entertain it at that particular time. They had an amount of £3,997 standing to their debit, but the rest of their capital was intact. So far as the future was concerned, he did not think that Japan would be able to do a great deal of business in this country for some considerable time, and things would have to change materially before the board would be ready to lend money there, as they would have done at one time. He was glad that the board had no business on hand there at the present time.

Mr. Turner said there could be no doubt that the directors had adopted the right policy. He thought it would be well if the board attended the area of their operations generally. There was a general depression in the City, and Japan was quite able to look after herself in financial matters.

The chairman, replying, said the matter had already received the attention of the board, and under their articles they had power to do business for the employment of capital in Japan, Manchuria, and elsewhere. Manchuria and Korea had lately been well looked into by their Japanese director, and the result of this would shortly receive their attention.

Mr. E. Davis seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

A resolution affirming the articles of association was also carried.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report dated Hongkong 11th January:—Rates generally during the week have ruled firmer, and in several important cases show decided improvements. A fair business has been put through, but in most stocks it has been restricted by the demand being greater than the supply, and the market closed firm with an apparently upward tendency. Exchange on London, T. F. closes at 2s. 3d., and on Shanghai at 11s. 7d.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai in the early part of the week ruled somewhat erratic, and shares changed hands almost simultaneously at 82 1/2 and 82 1/2, the latter rate, however, being the more in evidence. Later on, the report of new loans to China and Siam gave a fillip to the market, both here and in London, and a small demand was only met by a rise in the rate to 82 3/4, at which a few shares changed hands. The London rate has risen from 82 1/2 to 83, the latter being the last advice received per Reuters on the 9th inst. The market closes with further buyers and no shares obtainable under 83 1/2.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been done at 87 1/2, buyers ruling the market. The close. A few small lots of China Traders have been offered during the week, but as the extended time for converting the script into Unions expired on the 31st ult., no buyers came forward, and the rate fell to a nominal one of 80. The Northern Insurances remain dull and without any local business.

FRUIT SECURITIES.—Hongkong have improved their position and with a small demand at 83 1/2 have been placed at 84 1/2, closing with an unsatisfied demand at 84 1/2, while the new issue has buyers at 84 1/2, and small sales have been made at 83 1/2, the market closing with further buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Mowee have been doing the week at 82 1/2, 82 1/2, and 83, closing with probable sellers at the last rate. Indo-China, after receding in Shanghai to 11s. 6d. close firmer with local buyers at 88 1/2, and at 11s. 6 1/2, in Shanghai. China Mailers have found buyers at 82 1/2 and 82 1/2. Star Lines have improved to 83 1/2 with sales, while the new issue has buyers at 84 1/2. Douglas Lines have declined to 83 1/2, without business.

REVENUES.—China Sugars are reported to have changed hands at 12 1/2, 8 1/2 and 8 1/2, the market closing firmer with small buyers at 12 1/2. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Rauhs have ruled weak, and with sellers and no buyers at 89 1/2, the rate fell to 89, at which a few shares changed hands, the market closing quiet at the latter rate. Charbonnages remain unchanged and without business.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GOUDS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue to rule rather firmer, and in the absence of sellers to satisfy the demand at 31 1/2, the rate improved to 31 1/2, with buyers and small sales. Kowloon Wharves have been negotiated at the improved rate of 86, and there are a few sellers at that rate at the time of closing. Now Amoy Docks have further declined to 81 1/2 without sales. Shanghai Docks have continued weak, and on the announcement of no dividend have fallen to 81 1/2 with sellers, both locally and in Shanghai. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have improved their position considerably, and have advanced to 84 1/2 buyers in Shanghai.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands with a small demand have further improved, and after a few small sales at 110 1/2, 110 1/2 and 110 1/2 are now enquired for at 111. Hongkong Hotels have found buyers at 8 1/2, and close steady at that rate. Humphreys have further advanced to 11 1/2, closing with buyers. Shanghai Lands are quoted in the north at 11s. 10d.

COTTON MILLS.—In the Northern mills the only change to report is a drop in Loon Keng Mills to 10s. 10d. Hongkong have also receded to 11s. 10d.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell Moores are on offer at the reduced rate of 830, and Ropes at 8 1/2. China Providents, Dairy Farms and Electric have found buyers at last week's quotations. China Providents being still in demand at time of closing. Cements have been placed

How to be Beautiful.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

in fair lots at 82 1/2 and 82 1/2, closing steady at the latter rate. China Light and Powers are enquired for at 89 1/2, after a small sale at that rate. We have nothing further to report.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—13th January, Sunday, 1st after Epiphany. Holy Communion, 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer, 11 a.m. Responses, Festival: Venite, Te Deum, Psalm of the 13th morning (111). To Deum, Woodward, Te Deum and Sanctus, Benedictus, Langdon; Hymns, 78 and 192. Evensong, 6.15 p.m. (Full Choir). Responses, Festival: Psalm of the 13th evening (111). Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Maudslayi D.; Anthem, "Sun of My Soul"; Turner: Hymns, 169 and 31; Sevenfold Amen; Voluntary, Prelude to "The Kingdom."—Eldar.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Minister: Rev. G. H. Hickling. 11 a.m. Worship, Hymn 370 Psalm 141; Hymns 523, 10 and 227. 4 p.m. Sunday School at Union Church, in British School, Kowloon, and at Quarry Bay (8.30). 6 p.m. Worship, Hymns 12, 509, 131, 191 and 351. Wednesday 6 p.m. Service in Church. Thursday 9 p.m. Literary Club, Paper by Mr. Tarrant "The Scientific Outlook." Friday 7.30 p.m. Ladies' Working Party. Friday 8 p.m. C. E. Society.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road, West. First Sunday after Epiphany. Holy Communion 7.30 a.m. Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Venite, Te Deum, Woodward; Benedictus, Troutbeck; Hymns, 123, 192, 187 and 325; Kyrie, Evening Prayer 6.30. Cantata, Croft; Deum, Responses, Hymns, 114, 201, 187 and 270. The Church launch, Plover, will call on ships carrying white crews, to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6), returning afterwards. The evening service "The Call of the Day." All the sittings are free and unreserved. Visitors welcome. Books, etc., provided. Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

St. Andrew's Church, Robinson Road, near British School. Sunday.—Holy Communion 1st Sunday in month at 10.30; 2nd and 4th Sundays at 8 a.m.; 3rd and 5th Sundays at 7 p.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 a.m. Evening Prayer and sermon at 6 p.m. Children's Service (and Baptisms, if necessary) on 3rd Sundays, at 3 p.m. Sunday School at 9 a.m. on remaining Sundays. Wednesdays.—Shortened Evening Prayer with address, at 6 p.m. Congregational Prayers of Hymns, &c., at 6.45. "Hymnal Companion" used and provided. All seats are free after the commencement of Services. Appropriated sittings are reserved up to that time only. Churchings before or after any of the services and Baptisms at special times, by appointment with the chaplain. The Church is open daily until sunset, and can be used for Prayer and Meditation.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES, York Building, Chater Road. Sundays 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road (Roman Catholic). Mass, Benediction and Sermon (in English) at 10 a.m.

Calvert's
Carbolic
Toilet Soap

Ensures a
Clear, Soft Skin.

It is pure throughout, fragrant, perfectly refined, emollient, and antiseptic, (100% crystal carbolic). It quickly removes dust and dirt, takes away the unpleasant effects of perspiration, and leaves instead a delicious feeling of thorough purification.

Sold by local Chemists and Storekeepers.
Made by W. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
as SOFT as
VELVET

Sarola

Regd. TRADE MARK

ROUGHERNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and WHITE
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer.

Bottle 1/6 and 1/3 each.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Chatterham.

A warranted cure for all
acquired or constitutional Dis-
charges from the Urinary Organs
in either Sex. These famous Pills
also cure Gleet, Fungus in the
Bladder and all Kidney Disorders.
Free from mercury. Forty
years' success. Sold by all
Chemists and Storekeepers
throughout the world.

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**

EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief, in increasing
of over 50 years is a certain test
of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to
offer their services as AGENTS IN
ENGLAND. Established in 1854, they
have a thorough knowledge of the
Markets, and experience of Eastern
requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal
supervision to all business, and with
confidence invite those requiring
RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of
goods, sale of produce, or other busi-
ness, to contact their interests to them.
Machinery orders are attended to by
an expert.

1, WHITEHART STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.
TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

Cures Coughs.

There is positively nothing equal to
Angier's Emulsion for the relief and
cure of troublesome coughs, bron-
chitis, consumption, and all chest
affections. It is equally good for
the cough of chronic bronchitis
with profuse expectoration, the
dry, harsh, throat cough, the
irritating cough of influenza,
the distressing cough of
phthisis and for whooping
cough and croupy coughs
of children. Angier's
Emulsion is pleasant to
take and agrees per-
fectly with delicate
stomachs. One
day's trial will con-
vince you of its
soothing, cough-
allaying, lung-
healing power. Buy
a bottle today.

**ACCEPTABLE
TO ALL CASTES.**

Angier's Emulsion con-
tains no animal oil, and
in its preparation is un-
touched by hand.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD.,
32 Snow Hill, London, Eng.

In three sizes
Of Chemists and Dispensaries

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of
Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial
which surpasses all others by its
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).

AGENTS:—CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., HONGKONG.

GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL PREMIUM BONDS.

WE are the Largest Dealers in the World of these attractive Securities.

WRITE to us at once for our Year Book giving full particulars.

They are high-class and absolutely safe SECURITIES, payable to Bearer, issued by
the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are red-embodied at periodical
drawings either WITH CASH PREMIUMS varying from £10 to £10,000, or, at the very
least, at their full nominal value.

OUR UNRIVALLED COMBINATIONS.

Comprising of the most advantageous Bonds, may be purchased by convenient monthly
payments ranging from 15/- to £20.

Lists of drawings published fortnightly. Premiums collected free of charge.

MELVILLE, GLYN & Co. 3, RUE DE LA BOURSE,
PARIS (France). 153

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS

ATKINSON'S MOST
REFRESHING.

A LUXURIOUS PERFUME
IN HEALTH.

A NECESSARY
RESTORATIVE
IN SICKNESS.

EAU DE COLOGNE

Far Superior
to the
German Kinds.

AGE
AND
QUALITY
GUARANTEED.

Watson's
DUNDEE WHISKY,
No. 10.

THE FINEST OLD SCOTCH.

J. WATSON & Co., Ltd., DUNDEE.

Hong Kong Agents:
WATKINS, Ltd.,
Apothecaries' Hall.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO-SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via Usual Ports	SIMLA	Noon, 12th January	See Special of Call
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NUBIA	About 18th January	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NYANZA	About 29th January	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO-SAIL
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	On 12th Jan., Noon.
AMOI, CERU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 12th Jan., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO	"NINGPO"	On 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 15th Jan., 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHIHU"	On 16th Jan., 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	On 17th Jan., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DABWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 21st Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	On 22nd Jan., 4 P.M.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates or all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
AND AMOI	"KASHI" Capt. H. OHTA	at DAYLIGHT.
+ SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOI and FOCHOW	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. T. SURUGA	WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan., at DAYLIGHT.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation, for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1907.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP
"MACEDONIA,"
10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON
SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20TH APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27TH APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF
SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL
WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE
COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£31 First and £42 Second SALOON,
To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second SALOON.

For Further Particulars, apply to,

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
[1899]

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 1907
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 16th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 27th February
PRINZ LUDWIG	WEDNESDAY 13th March
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 27th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 10th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 24th April
BAERN	WEDNESDAY 8th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 22nd May
SCHARNHURST	WEDNESDAY 5th June
ROON	WEDNESDAY 19th June
	WEDNESDAY 3rd July

ON WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship
"SEYDLITZ," Captain C. Devers, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and
CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 14th Jan. Cargo and
Specie, will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 15th Jan. Cargo and
Specie will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th Jan.

Outlets of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Line can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	261 0 0	242 0 0	222 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN	91 0 0	63 9 0	33 0 0
AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	21 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and
travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES,
GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's
expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from
SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo.

The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INVESTIGATION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT

Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean
Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer
from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN
HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY
AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
MANILA	1790 tons
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3277 tons
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons

ON FRIDAY, the 1st FEBRUARY, at Noon, the Steamship "MANILA,"
Captain Miesner, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this Port as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Line can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.	\$30.	\$20.	return	\$50.
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28.	\$18.10	\$14.00	return	\$27.10
TO BRISBANE	\$30.	\$20.	\$14.	return	\$24.
TO SYDNEY	\$33.	\$23.	\$15.	return	\$25.1
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16.	return	\$26.5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00	return	\$170.00
TO KOBE	\$85.00	\$55.00	\$35.00	return	\$175.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE				return	\$170.00
TO HONGKONG					\$100.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 237 0 0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA 297 0 0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San
Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magalcent
Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"GNEISENAU"	Wednesday, 16th Jan.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PREUSSEN"	Wednesday, 30th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San
Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co.,
T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magalcent Express Steamers of the
Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class
To Bremen	232 0 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	63 10 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	65 0 0.
Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.	65 0 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELOCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.

CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.

CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELOCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906;

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF UNDER
11 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC TO THE "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 10 days Ocean Travel.
11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER.
18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

R.M.S.	PROPOSED SAILINGS.	(Subject to Alteration)	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 17th Jan.	4th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Jan.	15th Feb.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Feb.	4th Mar.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 20th Feb.	16th Mar.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 14th Mar.	1st April
"TANTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 27th Mar.	20th April

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.
Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE calling at
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail
Express, and at St. JOHN, N.B. with the Co's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships,
14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days from YOKOHAMA
and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence 230; via New York 262.
Intermediate "Steamers"....." 240....." 232

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA," "TANTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry Intermediate
passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only), granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Service, and to European Officials in the Service of China
and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passages apply to:
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China,
Corner Pall Mall Street and Praya opposite Duke Pier.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
YORK BUILDINGS.

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JAPANESE TRADE WITH NORTH CHINA.

A Shanghai correspondent writes to the Times Commercial Supplement:—

Much has been said of late as to the position of British and American traders in Manchuria and their complaints of unfair discrimination suffered at the hands of the Japanese. These alleged grievances have brought uneasiness to a large section of Anglo-Saxon opinion, which incidentally expects our allies to apply the principles of *habeas corpus* to commerce, and the result has been the display of an unusual amount of intelligent interest in the whole question by our Government and that of the United States. There have been inquiries and commissions, consular and other reports, and the end is not yet. Broadly speaking, the verdict of public opinion in regard to active discrimination against our traders would appear to be not proven, but there exists, at the same time, a very general feeling that our allies are not displaying the same liberality and vigour in keeping the door open as they showed in opening it.

How far this feeling is justifiable time will show; for the present, and until the end of the military administration next spring, we cannot expect normal trade conditions in Manchuria or the enjoyment of equal treaty rights by all comers. The Japanese Government has now then, announced its intention to fulfil strictly the terms of the Manchurian Agreement and to maintain the principle of the open door; with the opening of the Manchurian treaty ports and towns, and with the establishment of Chinese Customs houses at Dairen and Antung, our merchants should then find their opportunities increased and placed on a footing of equality with those of the Japanese trader. It is true that under the military administration and since the close of the Russo-Japanese war, there has been said and done by Japanese officials and others which justified the opinion that they were using their opportunities to supplant the British or American trader, to create and establish by all possible means a demand for Japanese goods while the field was theirs exclusively. This is a common opinion in the fact that the Japanese Government has availed itself of the normal conditions at Dairen to build up trade at our expense, and to divert it from its former channels. The exclusion of our ships from Antung took from British merchants and transferred to Japanese an established silk-cocoon business, and vested of all nations been admitted to Dairen as a rival port with the Chinese and Japanese trading there, the moral effect would have been a more value to Japan than any increase in her exports to Manchuria. At the same time, the fact should be recognized that commerce is neither altruistic nor chivalrous, and so long as Japan sets within her rights under the agreement she is entitled to confidence in regard to the future conduct of the Japanese Government. That she will control this administration by virtue of her predominant position and by military protection of the railway is certain, and it would appear almost equally certain that China will continue apathetically to accept the situation, and to demonstrate her faith in the Japanese by refusing to legalize what she considers acts of aggression and by neglecting necessary reforms.

TRADE THROUGH TIENTSIN AND NIU-CHANG.

Pending completion of the reports on trade for the current year, which should afford interesting reading, I have been able to obtain certain figures to the end of August, taken from the Customs records at Tientsin and Niu-chang, which illustrate the effect of Japanese competition on British and American trade, and that of free imports at Dairen on the Chinese revenue. In giving these figures it should be realized that owing to the system of recording duties by the Customs, the returns for the second half of the year include a larger proportion of the total trade than the first six months.

First, let us take the shipping returns. It was after the Boxer rising in 1901, that Japan's direct trade with Tientsin and the North of China first showed signs of the remarkable development which it is now attaining, but her intention to enter the field was plainly indicated after her successful war with China in 1894. In order to amplify the shipping returns, a statement of the duties paid under the Japanese flag for the same period (1897-1906) is given. The totals for the first eight months of this year are remarkable, showing the vitality which Japan has developed since the war and the results of the increase in strength of her mercantile marine. During that period Japanese vessels of 210,011 tons have entered Tientsin as compared with 162,558 tons in the 12 months of any previous year.

JAPANESE VESSELS ENTERED TIENTSIN.			
Year.	No.	Tonnage.	Duties paid under Japanese Flag.
1897	42	31,275	10,998
1898	51	40,346	13,783
1899	51	40,346	13,783
1900	54	52,140	16,930
1901	114	125,024	34,182
1902	172	131,518	38,421
1903	171	162,558	52,650
1904	1	224	40,76
1905	10	52,844	16,042
1906 (Jan. 1 to Aug. 19)	21,011	261,771	75,773

* Dover Basing. * War-time.

Turning to the chief imports which Japanese merchants have of recent years entered into successful competition with the old-established British and American traders, the following tables show the returns of trade, under the three flags, for 1904, 1905, and the first six months of 1906, at Tientsin and Niu-chang respectively:—

IMPORTS AT TIENTSIN.			
	1904.	1905.	First six months 1906.
American.			
Shirts	29,839	63,645	4,299
Shoes	681,040	2,171,363	61,644
Drills	291,249	715,038	127,740
Timber	158,675	631,225	79,931
British.			
Shirts	685,721	1,419,143	474,629
Shoes	35,193	63,723	39,313
Drills	31,483	76,281	2,647
T-Cloths	74,786	197,129	89,638
Yarn (Indian & Brit.)	97,855	158,752	52,773
Japanese.			
Shirts	700	2,629	20
Shoes	66,149	208,856	92,675
Drills	93,981	51,176	15,529
T-Cloths	114,391	89,267	19,475
Crimp Cloth	31,836	45,214	69,349
Cotton Fkets	3,673	6,580	4,257
Household goods	2,014	1,923	6,298
Towels	113,299	163,957	116,278
Yarn	50,121	11,684	97,956
Timber	47,655	411,532	253,267
IMPORTS AT NIU-CHANG.			
American.			
Shirts	86,675	8,100	29,575
Shoes	1,144,429	2,252,165	115,982
Drills	442,291	974,557	191,830
British.			
Shirts	131,943	224,241	156,033
Shoes	9,064	1,115	1,250
Drills	7,577	2,115	2,300
T-Cloths	228	1,514	1,490
Yarn (Indian & Brit.)	123,557	117,864	31,149
Japanese.			
Shirts	1,560	8,060	1,601
Shoes	2,259	90	96
Drills	3,069	11,963	2,440
T-Cloths	3,840	5,590	—
Yarn	32,763	51,190	3,321
Timber	—	217,978	146,100

DALNY VERSUS NIU-CHANG.

From the above Niu-chang returns, it is, I think, conclusively shown that, since the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line between Chientsin and Dalny, the free entry of goods at that port has not only seriously injured the Chinese revenue at Niu-chang, but has dislocated the established trade in British and American goods to a very considerable extent. It was inevitable that under the circumstances Japanese policy should have been subjected to criticism, especially since an outspoken section of the Japanese Press urged its merchants to make use of the temporary opportunities created by the military administration to establish themselves firmly in the Manchurian markets. The Times Correspondent at Tokyo, in an article intended to remove apprehension in regard to the Imperial Government's policy, admits that the ship of the Japanese trading line "may possibly have carried some merchandise destined for points beyond the leased territory," but he regards the advantage thus obtained as an "inevitable and a essentially temporary feature of the situation." How much these steamers have carried for the Japanese-Manchurian trade through Dalny we may infer from the census decline in the Niu-chang figures, to what extent artificial and assisted conditions are enabling that trade to gain a footing need not be discussed here; the point on which our traders seek reassurance is that the temporary shall not drift into the permanent, and that, by the establishment of the regular Japanese Customs house system, they should again enjoy rights of equal opportunity and the open door. If they have shown anxiety on this score, the attentions of responsible Japanese merchants and writers have afforded them some justification—in one instance, that of the Imperial Government's tolerance monopoly competition with the Anglo-American trade, the methods adopted have been of a particularly disquieting character.

JAPANESE EXPANSION AT TIENTSIN.

The Tientsin trade figures are interesting in showing the strides recently made by certain classes of Japanese merchandise. In the last published decennial report (1902) attention was drawn to this new feature of the China trade. After referring to the successful competition of their shampoos and T-shirts, the Tientsin Commission added:—

Besides the Japanese T-shirts and shampoos included in the table the island Empire has been sending a steadily increasing quantity of the smaller articles, such as towels and handkerchiefs and Japanese cloth and crapes. Her entrance into the piece-goods market and the increase in her sales have been entirely matters of the price, for her products, their quality is in no way comparable with that of the English and the American goods; and her ability to make further gains will rest upon the advantages of her proximity to the market and her plentiful supply of cheap labour.

The timber trade is another noticeable feature of expansion due to the opportunities now afforded to Japanese activity in Korea and to the advantages conferred by an increased mercantile marine—already during the present year 61 Japanese steamers have discharged cargoes of building, railway, and mining timber at Tientsin, and the demand is practically unlimited. In this instance Japan can confidently and legitimately expect to obtain a monopoly of the market.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

Commercial Intelligence says:—It is now nearly thirty years that an article headed "The Awakening of China," written by the late Marquis Tseng, then Chinese Minister to the United Kingdom, appeared in an English periodical, but more than an article was needed to convince foreign residents in China that any change had taken place. The Marquis's efforts, however, have had the desired effect, and Mr. Alex. Hesse, the Acting Commercial Attaché in China, tells us in an admirable and interesting report recently published by the Foreign Office that the old lethargy is going, and that China has begun to awake to some of her needs—which are many. China could always boast an ancient system of education, but the pressure of the times is making it plain that something more than education on the old lines is necessary. Gone is the old examination system, and to-day throughout the length and breadth of the Empire there are colleges and schools where Western knowledge can be acquired. Mr. Hesse tells us that the thirst for foreign knowledge has led to the adoption of foreign terms and foreign ways. The smallest schoolboy in Peking wears a foreign peaked cap. In some parts of China students have adopted khaki suits. The foreign brougham carries the Chinese Minister to his office. Active Chinese, carrying kofaks, are to be seen riding their bicycles, while a Chinese policeman in a uniform uniform stands in the roadway to regulate the traffic. Not only so, but Mr. Hesse explains that round the corner a fine steam-roller may be seen crushing the metal in the ground, while beyond stands a galvanized iron shed containing a modern fire engine.

The importance of this to British industry cannot be overestimated, for these are the signs of the times and we are reminded that in addition to cotton mills and flour mills, other industrial enterprises entirely in Chinese hands are springing up, and Mr. Hesse's timely report should serve to warn the manufacturer and merchant to be on the alert to take advantage of the weakening of China so long predicted and at length become a reality. In every port in China there are lessons to be learnt and utilized by the manufacturer and merchant. For instance, on arrival in Peking, Mr. Hesse visited the Industrial Institute, where carpets and rugs, foreign furniture, machines, cigarettes, and cloisonne, or enamel copper and silver ware, are all manufactured. In the cloisonne factory the first thing that attracted Mr. Hesse's attention was a boy hammering on an anvil a length of copper wire into a flat band to be afterwards cut up into short lengths and shaped into figures to be affixed to the sides of the vases and other ware, and to contain the enamel. An examination of the bands showed the necessarily crude workmanship; they were of uneven width and thickness. A perfectly uniform article could surely be supplied by any foreign factory, and from such instances Mr. Hesse makes the deduction that it would well repay the manufacturer to send an agent to China to study her industries and see where he could supply better material. We heartily recommend any of our readers who have business relations with China, and not only those but all who take an intelligent interest in that wonderful and ancient civilization, to obtain a copy of Mr. Hesse's really excellent report and read its 150 pages of instructive and brightly written matter for themselves.

PRIMA DONNA'S ROMANCE.

BLIND MILLIONAIRE'S LOVE FOR THE SINGER.

A romance of the deepest pathos and human interest lies behind the statement made yesterday that Mme. Calvé, the famous prima donna, is to be married to a blind man.

Although Mme. Calvé has not made up her mind to be married, and cannot yet even be said to be engaged, the statement between her and her blind lover is a touching story, of which the *Express* is able to-day to give a relative detail.

Mme. Calvé's admirer is an Englishman by birth who went over to America and acquired an immense fortune, which now amounts to at least £5,000,000.

His love for the famous prima donna dates from the day when, in full possession of his eyesight, he saw her perform in the romantic opera "Carmen" while touring the United States. Her wonderful personality and the clarity of her voice and acting deeply impressed him at the time.

Shortly afterwards the tragedy occurred which led to the loss of the millionaire's eyesight. While visiting one of his gold mines in Alaska in company with the chief engineer, a blasting charge exploded prematurely, and blinded both the millionaire and the engineer. For three weeks the millionaire was kept in a dark room in the mining camp with his eyes bandaged in the hope that his sight might be restored.

He had not been told of the dreadful probability that his sight was permanently gone, when all hope of its being restored had vanished the bandages were removed.

"Turn on the lights," he said; "I am all right now." But the lights were on, the sun was shining brightly on the camp, and he had to behold the terrible truth.

"Then came back to him with renewed fervour his admiration for the great Calvé, whom he had seen just before losing his eyesight. His whole mind became absorbed in the one object of marrying her, and winning her love."

The opportunity came during Mme. Calvé's tour in America this year. She was travelling from Vancouver to San Francisco via Seattle, and the blind millionaire contrived to have a special saloon attached to the train in which she was making her journey.

While on the train he obtained an introduction, met Mme. Calvé frequently during the journey, and obtained a promise that when next in France he might visit her.

Mme. Calvé had almost forgotten the episode, when last September the millionaire drove up in a motor-car to her chateau at Chabris. There, during a short visit, he was extremely hospitable, and on this occasion broached the subject of marriage.

Mme. Calvé declared that she could not possibly promise to marry him unless she had six months to think it over.

This period ends in March, but on the 25th of this month Mme. Calvé will accompany the millionaire, his sister, his two sons, and his chaplain on a sailing tour to Egypt.

Mme. Calvé is deeply touched by the tragedy of this blind man who is devoting his life to win her love, and by the end of the voyage she will have made up her mind whether she can honestly say that she loves him sufficiently to marry him.

The millionaire, on his part, only makes one stipulation. If he is to marry Mme. Calvé he must be permitted to stage a private performance, and he undertakes to build her a theatre in Paris of which she may be manageress and where she may bring out young and promising artists.

The millionaire is a man of great piety, and is accompanied everywhere by his special chaplain.

He has showered presents of diamonds on Mme. Calvé, and even offered her an immensely valuable family jewels which, however, the great prima donna refused.

Mme. Calvé is perfectly frank about the romantic attachment. "I care nothing for his millions," she said to one of her friends, "I have plenty of money of my own. I will not marry him unless I am certain he can give me my love."

AN ADVENTRESS.

If Mme. Guerin, the heroine of the Boileau mystery, gives any further versions of the motive which actuated the criminal attack upon the London medical man, Dr. Hober, she will require an extraordinarily good memory to remember the different stories she has told the police. I have many a time heard foreigners express their admiration of the cleverness of Frenchwomen, and I am bound to admit that at times they show gifts of no mean order. Mme. Guerin is no ordinary woman, and in more than one way she recalls the famous Mme. Humbert. Like the lady who engineered "the great swindle of the century," Mme. Guerin is at more than comely proportions; she has the same robustly, the same gift of much talking to say nothing, and the same trick of long explanations, which only serve to mystify. Some of her statements are most disconcerting. Could anything be more incredible, for instance, than her revelations regarding the manner in which she escaped serving her fatal sentence when she was condemned to three years' imprisonment in 1892 for swindling and bigamy and several other charges? She was asked why she only served part of her sentence. "I'll tell you," she said, after some hesitation. "The governor of the prison at Clermont became very fond of me. He authorized me to rummage among a lot of old books which the prison library contained, and in one of them I found a method which had long gone out of use for preserving milk. I thought I saw my way to make a fortune, and I consulted the governor. He shared my views, pleaded with me to a low him to manage the business, and—"

"And what?" asked the examining magistrates.

"And we left together to work the scheme."

"What? You went off with the governor of the prison?"

"Oh, monsieur," sighed Mme. Guerin, with a world of ret in her voice.

How like Mme. Humbert at her best also is that scene where Mme. Guerin, after being under cross-examination for two hours, hears the magistrate, M. Mangin-Bocquet, adjourn the proceedings till next day. "Everyone—magistrate, barristers, clerks, gendarmes—was exhausted and weary, but Mme. Guerin could have gone a much longer."

Mme. Guerin was never at a loss for an answer, and when she was told that she could retire she looked at the magistrate with a winning smile. Then, as she adjusted her hat, put on her gloves, she said to him: "Monsieur Mangin-Bocquet, listen to me. You are a bachelor, or are wrong not to be. I shall go out of here with my honour intact, and if you are nice with me I will find you a wife—a charming girl whom I know with a dot of £20,000; and I'll waive my commission."

Everyone, down to the magistrates, gave way to irrepressible laughter, but Mme. Guerin left the Court with a calm, unruffled countenance, as one who should say: "What are these people laughing at?"

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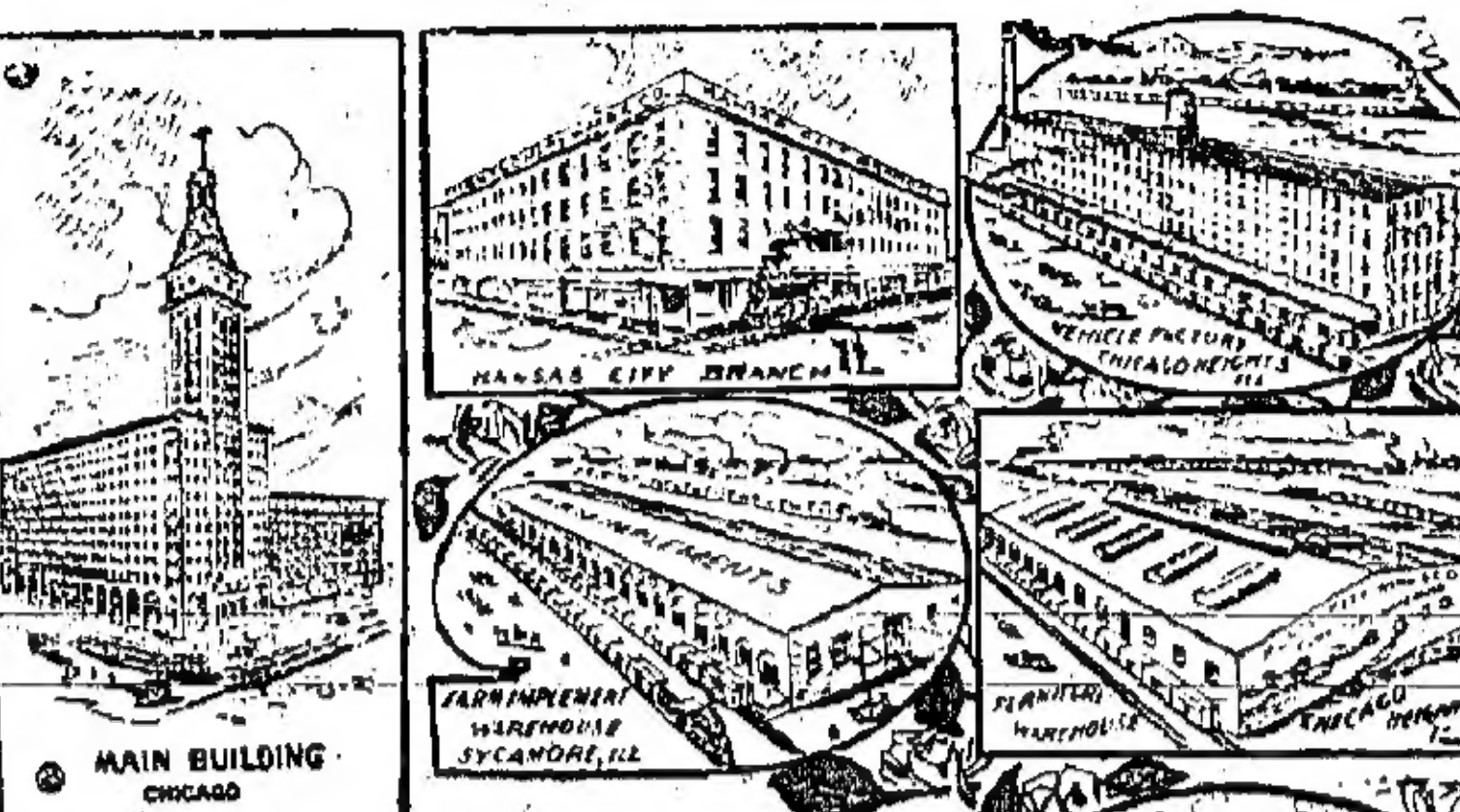
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